

## Oman backs Bahrain

BAHRAIN, Dec. 22 (R) — Omani Interior Minister Badr Ibn Saud Ibn Hareb today voiced support for Bahrain, which felled an alleged Iranian-backed coup attempt earlier this month, according to the Gulf news agency. Oman, a partner of Bahrain in the Gulf Cooperation Council, "stands by Bahrain in repulsing these dangerous attempts and conspiracies, which are aimed not only against Bahrain but against all the states in the region," he was quoted as saying after meeting the Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Issa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa.



## French ministers to visit Egypt

PARIS, Dec. 22 (R) — France's External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who was in Israel earlier this month, will make an official visit to Egypt on Jan. 2 and 3, a spokesman for his ministry said today.

Mr. Cheysson had originally been due in Cairo last week but his trip was postponed because of the military takeover in Poland and discussions among Western countries on how to react to it.

At the same time official French sources said Defence Minister Charles Hernu would also make a visit to Egypt from Dec. 30 to Jan. 3.

Mr. Hernu will visit arms factories and Egyptian military bases, the sources said.

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## Hassan, Sarvath leave for Europe

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Highness Princess Sarvath left here this morning for Europe on a private visit to last several days. Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath were seen off at the airport by Court Minister Amer Khamash, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and a number of senior officials.

## Moroccan elected for Arab post

RABAT, Dec. 22 (R) — Moroccan News Agency Manager Abdul Jalil Fenjro was today elected chairman of the Federation of Arab News Agencies (FANA). The federation's annual general assembly opened yesterday in Casablanca.

## Haddad charges 7 were abducted

TEL AVIV, Dec. 22 (R) — Maj. Saad Haddad, commander of the right-wing Christian militia in South Lebanon, today accused Palestinian forces of kidnapping seven civilians from the Western sector of the border zone he controls. The Israeli-backed major said the civilians were abducted from their cars while travelling north from the border region to Beirut. Maj. Haddad said that unless the kidnapped civilians were returned immediately he would take "all necessary steps." He did not say what these might be. The major told reporters he considered the abductions a violation of the ceasefire that has applied in South Lebanon since last July.

## Armenian appeals against sentence

GENEVA, Dec. 22 (R) — Mardiros Jangochian, a Lebanese resident of Armenian origin, today lodged an appeal against a 15-year jail sentence imposed on Saturday for the murder of a Turkish consular employee. He was also banned from entering Switzerland for 15 years after the end of his jail sentence. Jangochian, who admitted that he had killed Mehmet Yerguz of the Turkish consulate, claimed at his trial that he was carrying out a political act as a member of the Beirut-based Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia in a protest campaign against Turkish mistreatment of Armenians.

## Qadhafi's niece treated for burns

ROME, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — A niece of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was in extremely serious condition with third degree burns at a hospital in Rome today, the hospital officials said. The 17-year-old girl, who was rushed from Libya to Rome yesterday, was disfigured by burns on her face and limbs and has superficial burns over most of the rest of her body, doctors said. Doctors had no information as to the cause of the burns.

## Egyptians spend most time sleeping

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (R) — Egyptians spend most of their day sleeping or watching television and only four per cent of it working, according to a Cairo management seminar. Dr. Abdul Meguid Al Abd told the seminar Egyptians spend 44 per cent of their time sleeping, 16 per cent travelling and only four per cent in work.

## Assad starts talks with Saudi leaders

BAHRAIN, Dec. 22 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad arrived in Saudi Arabia today at the start of a regional tour to discuss the Arabs' response to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

The Saudi press agency said King Khaled began talks with Mr. Assad immediately after welcoming him at Riyadh airport.

It said only that they discussed Middle East developments and bilateral relations. But Damascus radio said the president's tour "comes in the context of restoring effective Arab solidarity, and employing all Arab energies and weapons to repulse aggression and force Israel to retreat from its decision to annex the Golan."

Syria has been pressing for Arab and international action against Israel for its decision last week to annex the strategic border region.

The United Nations Security Council has already declared the move null and void, and has given Israel until Jan. 5 to rescind it or face "appropriate measures."

Damascus has also asked for an emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to be held after the next U.N. Security Council meeting on Jan. 5.

A senior Syrian official told Reuters that his government wanted to give the Arab ministers an opportunity to study any action taken by the U.N.

## Arab League meeting delayed

TUNIS, Dec. 22 (R) — A special meeting of Arab League foreign ministers requested by Syria over Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights a week ago will not take place before Jan. 5 the League said here today.

The foreign ministers were first expected to meet yesterday, then next Sunday, but Syria eventually asked the League to postpone the conference until after Jan. 5.

## Mubarak sends letter to Reagan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has sent a personal message to President Reagan about the impact on Middle East peace efforts of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, according to diplomatic sources.

Ashraf Ghorbal, the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States who hand-delivered the note yesterday, would say only that it concerned "the latest development in our area."

## Iraq: 'improvements' in ties with Soviet Union

KUWAIT, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — The Iraqi minister of foreign affairs was quoted here today as reporting "fresh improvement" in Iraq-Soviet relations.

"We do have extensive relations and wide cooperation with the Soviet Union, based on the treaty of friendship," the newspaper Al Siyassa quoted Ahmad Alwan as saying.

He told the rightist newspaper that the Iraqi leadership was satisfied with "our present relations (with Moscow) which recently witnessed fresh improvements."

Mr. Alwan also told the paper that Iraq and other Arab League member countries were to stand united against France's "new Mideast policy."

He said that Iraq looked unfavourably on statements attributed to French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson during a recent trip to Israel.

But Mr. Alwan suggested that combined Arab action against

## General Assembly still grappling with UNRWA's finance problem

VIENNA, Dec. 22 (Agencies) — The financial problem involved in providing services to Palestine refugees is one of the items of unfinished business which have led the United Nations General Assembly to keep its current 36th session open beyond the normal closing date.

The General Assembly, which normally finishes its annual autumn gathering before the end of the year, decided without a vote on Dec. 16 to continue the session until (among other items) proposals for meeting an expected 1982 deficit had been submitted by the assembly's working group on the financing of UNRWA.

UNRWA is the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East, which forecasts a shortfall of nearly \$80 million in the income it needs to maintain normal education, health and relief services for 1.9 million registered Palestine refugees in 1982.

General Assembly delegations have been discussing various methods of easing UNRWA's financial plight, which recurs with increasing severity each year as the cost of operations steadily outstrips the increase in voluntary contributions.

No consensus has yet been reached, however, and the working group on the financing of UNRWA has therefore been asked to submit proposals to the General Assembly by the end of January on ways of meeting the agency's budget in 1982.

Meanwhile UNRWA will be giving priority to a renewed and intensified fund-raising campaign.

## 2,000 Golan Arabs protest annexation

OCCUPIED GOLAN HEIGHTS, Dec. 22 (R) — About 2,000 Syrian demonstrators staged a protest on the Golan Heights border today to denounce the annexation of the area by Israel.

The crowd assembled near a United Nations-Syrian military checkpoint and yelled insults at Israeli forces posted about 100 metres away. Israeli military vehicles were greeted with boos and catcalls.

Eyewitnesses said the demonstrators were brought in by bus to the sparsely inhabited border area. Some could be seen wandering around the now deserted town of Kuneitra which Israel handed back in Syria in the 1974 disengagement agreement.

As the demonstration continued, Israeli officers ordered television crews to leave. They refused, saying they were in a U.N. zone. But an Austrian U.N. officer said they could not stay there.

The television men left after an argument.

Yesterday Israel opened up two courts in the area to administer Israeli law. The ministry of tourism said it will open an office in the Arab village of Mas'ada.

## Begin sure to defeat no-confidence motion over anti-U.S. tirade

TEL AVIV, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin faces a parliamentary no-confidence motion tomorrow over his harsh treatment of the United States, but looks certain to defeat it.

The motion, the second of its kind this month, was introduced by the small Shinui (change) party following Mr. Begin's vehement attack on U.S. policy on Sunday.

Mr. Begin has a thin 61-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament. The right-wing Tehiya (reawakening) party has said its three members will support Mr. Begin, and he may win one or two additional votes from the Telem faction, a right-of-centre group founded by Moshe Dayan.

Voting for the resolution will be Shinui's two members and the 48-seat Labour Party, possibly backed by the four-man Communist Party.

Taking into account absentee deputies, an unofficial head-count before the debate showed Mr. Begin could defeat the motion.

Mr. Begin overcame a previous motion on Dec. 2 by a margin of 57-53. That motion, introduced by the Labour Party, opposed the signing of an "anti-Soviet strategic alliance" by Israel and the United States.

That alliance, only a month old, now appears to be dead. Washington suspended it indefinitely in retaliation for Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, and Mr. Begin said he saw this as cancelling the alliance.

Moshe Arens, Israel's next ambassador to the United States, said Israel cancelled the alliance "because it became clear that there was no point in having it."

Mr. Arens, who heads parliament's foreign affairs and security committee, told Israel Radio that the alliance was meant to serve both America and Israel, but Washington had regarded it as "a bomb being thrown to the Israelis (that) is now being taken back."

The alliance was criticised here because it appeared to sharpen Israel's differences with the Soviet Union into outright confrontation.

In his attack on the United States, levelled at U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, Mr. Begin accused Washington of treating Israel like a vassal state.

Mr. Begin also complained bitterly about Washington's punitive measures against Israel in the past seven months: the withholding of warplane supplies following the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor in June (and the bombing of Palestinian forces headquarters in Beirut on July 17, and the suspension of the alliance following the Dec. 14 Golan takeover).

He also claimed anti-Semitism shadowed President Reagan's campaign for Senate approval of the Saudi arms package last October.

Israel Radio quoted Mr. Begin's office as saying the premier had received hundreds of cables supporting the Golan annexation. It said they included several from "Christian organisations representing millions of people."

It did not identify the organisations, but Mr. Begin is known to enjoy strong support from Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority and Baptist groups.

Shinui, a centrist splinter faction, introduced the no-confidence motion claiming actions like Mr. Begin's outburst could cause "immeasurable political and economic damage" to Israel.

U.S. says pact 'in abeyance'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (R) — The United States has said its strategic cooperation agreement with Israel was "in abeyance," apparently contradicting Israel's view that the accord had been cancelled.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Sunday the agreement had been cancelled.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said today Mr. Begin had not made clear whether Israel regarded the agreement as abrogated or believed the United States had abrogated it.

## Gulf council to meet in Saudi Arabia

BAHRAIN, Dec. 22 (R) — Defence ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will meet in Saudi Arabia next month to discuss ways they might work together to defend the Gulf and its oil wealth, officials said today.

The meeting, on Jan. 18, will be followed by conferences of the ministers of finance and economy on Jan. 25 and of the interior ministers on Feb. 9, a council spokesman told Reuters by telephone from Riyadh.

It will be the first meeting of the defence and interior ministers since the council, composed of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman, was set up in May in an attempt to face external threats.

Defence and security are major concerns of the six governments following Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the Iranian revolution and the Iraq-Iran war.

At a conference in Riyadh last month, leaders of the six signed an agreement to integrate their countries economically along the lines of the European Economic Community. The finance ministers are expected to discuss ways to apply the agreement.

Iran accuses Gulf nations of aiding U.S.

BEIRUT, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Iran's government spokesman said today the creation of the Gulf Cooperation Council was designed to set the stage for American presence in the region, the state-run Tehran radio reported.

The spokesman, Labour Minister Ahmad Tavakoli, told Iranian reporters that Iran "welcomes the cooperation of all Muslim countries provided their people were their planners," Tehran radio reported.

## Beirut caller says Dozier has been sentenced

## Mystery surrounds fate of kidnapped NATO general

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (R) — The United States said today it could not confirm a report that Brig. Gen. James Dozier had been killed by the Red Brigades guerrillas who kidnapped him in Italy last week.

A State Department spokesman added that the U.S. so far lacked enough information to be able to "fully deny" the report.

Clarifying earlier remarks by U.S. officials, the spokesman said the department's only source for the death report had been a call received in Beirut today by the Italian news agency ANSA.

ANSA said a telephone caller, speaking Lebanese Arabic but claiming to represent the Italian Red Brigades, told its Beirut bureau that the Red Brigades had sentenced the U.S. army general to death and his body would be found in Italy tonight.

U.S. officials were sceptical about the report and said they found it strange that the phone call had been received in Beirut.

The caller did not make clear whether the general, kidnapped from his home in Verona five days ago, had already been killed.

"The Red Brigades claim responsibility for the sentencing to death and execution of the American Gen. James Dozier who has been found guilty by a people's court," the caller said.

According to ANSA the caller began his message by saying: "The Red Brigades of Baader Meinhof announce the following communique."

The caller did not elaborate on the significance of the reference to the West German guerrilla group.

Asked by the ANSA Beirut staff member who answered the telephone why the message had been given in Beirut and not in Italy, the caller said:

"We had instructions to give the communique to ANSA in Beirut today for greater security. I have nothing else to add."

Italian police sources said there was no immediate evidence as to whether the message was authentic or not.

Gen. Dozier, 50, deputy chief of staff for logistics and administration at NATO's southern Europe land forces headquarters in Verona, was snatched from his home in the Italian city last Thursday.

The Red Brigades issued their first communique about the general on Saturday night and said he was being held in a "people's prison."

The message was found in Rome after a phone tap-off and copies were later found in Venice and Milan.

The message contained no conditions for the general's release.

Police still carrying out a big hunt throughout northern Italy today said they had nothing concrete to report. They were making house searches and checking identities and vehicles.

## Reagan accuses Soviets of backing peace demonstrations in Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (R) — President Ronald Reagan said in a television interview made public today that recent anti-American peace demonstrations in West Europe were indirectly paid for by the Soviet Union.

"Those (demonstrations) are all sponsored by a thing called the World Peace Council, which is bought and paid for by the Soviet Union," Mr. Reagan said in the interview, to be broadcast on Dec. 25.

"And my only question to those young people, and I know that many of them are very sincere, but why aren't there such demonstrations going on in the Soviet Union?" he said.

"It isn't just one side that would start a trouble if there's going to be trouble," he added.

Mr. Reagan said the number of demonstrations in West Europe had decreased since he announced a proposal last month for eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

On another topic Mr. Reagan accused Cuba of trying to export revolution to Central America.

The United States was still concerned about the situation in El Salvador and Central America, he said. "We are still doing all we can do down there," he said. "It is of vital importance to us."

Mr. Reagan said he approved resumption of grain sales to the Soviet Union, despite his opposition to Soviet actions, because other countries would not cooperate with the boycott imposed

by President Carter after Moscow intervened in Afghanistan in 1979.

"When we try an individual boycott, we only hurt ourselves," he said. "Why should we penalise ourselves, when it is of more importance for us to be economically strong so that we can also, then, be defensively strong?"

Mr. Reagan today presided at another session of the National Security Council to consider the situation in Poland. Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meece told reporters only that "We're looking at an array of political, diplomatic, security and economic measures that may be taken."

He said the president's main concern was for the Polish people and what would help them.

## Fewer pilgrims arrive in Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Occupied West Bank, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Pilgrims from around the world visited the holy sites of Bethlehem today as the mayor and shopkeepers complained that a poor Christmas turnout is expected in the birthplace of Jesus.

Tourists of all faiths flowed out of the Church of the Nativity and into Manger Square, where Israeli soldiers and film crews were as much a part of the scenery as the decorated Christmas tree and holiday pennants.

Security was tight, with soldiers manning rooftops and patrolling the streets with armoured vehicles.

Thousands of people are expected to crowd into the square Thursday night to watch midnight mass projected onto a screen by closed circuit cameras. Only about 400 people, their places reserved, will attend the mass inside the church celebrated by the Latin patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor Giacomo Giuseppe Bellitri.

Mr. Elias Freij, Bethlehem's mayor, described tourism as "the cornerstone" of the town's economy. He said American unemployment, the Polish crisis and "violence in this part of the world" have checked a larger pilgrimage into Bethlehem.

Israel's tourism ministry says fewer pilgrims are coming for the holiday season than in recent years.

## ILO director criticises Israel for mistreating Arab workers

ABU DHABI, Dec. 22 (R) — The director-general of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Francis Blanchard, today criticised the way Israel treated Arab workers in occupied territories, the official emirates news agency said.

Mr. Blanchard, on a visit to the United Arab Emirates, was also critical of Israel's application of the ILO's conventions, the agency said.

He accused Israel of violating conventions of the freedom of association, discrimination and action against forced labour.

"We have presented 12 specific recommendations dealing with the conditions of Arab workers in occupied territories, but Israel has ignored them all," the agency quoted him as saying.

## Argentine president sworn in

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Gen. Leopoldo F. Galtieri, commander of the army and member of the ruling three-man junta, was sworn in today as president to replace the ailing Gen. Roberto E. Viola.

Gen. Galtieri, 55, whose term runs till March 29, 1984, will maintain his positions in the army and the junta.

Gen. Viola was removed by the junta on Dec. 11 after eight months in office. He reportedly had refused to resign for health reasons as the armed forces commanders suggested.

Gen. Viola was suffering from hypertension and "coronary insufficiency," but said he believed he was capable of re-assuming the

duties he had delegated to subordinates since Nov. 9.

Gen. Galtieri took the oath in an eight-minute ceremony in the congress building, which has not been in use since the coup that toppled President Isabel Peron in March, 1976. About 100 military officers and top civilian officials of the new regime looked on.

Gen. Galtieri's cabinet was also sworn.

Gen. Galtieri now faces the task of overcoming the serious economic problems that contributed to the premature end of the government of Gen. Viola, who was criticised for lacking a coherent programme for dealing with the deep recession.

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# NATIONAL



Experts from Arab countries discuss final details at a seminar on foreign trade statistics Tuesday (Petra photo)

## Arab statisticians end 5-day training seminar

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — A five-day training seminar on foreign trade statistics and the development of national exports, organized by the Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research in Baghdad in cooperation with the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Jordan Department of Statistics, concluded at the Amman Chamber of Industry, today.

CAEU Secretary General Fahri Qaddouri, addressing the participants, expressed his thanks and appreciation to those supervising the seminar, and asserted the need for further such seminars to develop Arab statistics departments.

Director General of Statistics Burhan Shraydeh said the seminar dealt with important topics and sensitive problems in foreign trade statistics. The participants got acquainted with ideas on how to eliminate trade barriers, he said. They also learned how to prepare foreign trade statistics in order to achieve maximum benefit for the researcher, the planner and the government authorities.

Dr. Shraydeh noted that Arab economies are still greatly dependent on foreign imports, and some of them depend basically on the export of one commodity.

Foreign trade statistics, he said, can clarify the situation and enable their users to work to increase local production, develop exports and regulate imports.

The director general of the Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research Dr. Ibrahim Strak, also spoke, asserting that the seminar would help provide the necessary statistics workers and systems. It would contribute to the movement towards the Arab Nation's goal of economic integration, he said.

At the end of the seminar, Dr. Shraydeh distributed certificates to the 34 participants, who came from 13 Arab states.

## Irbid opens quarter-million dinar Civil Defence centre

IRBID, Dec. 22 (Petra) — Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, today opened a new Civil Defence centre in the city of Irbid. The centre's construction cost JD 260,000.

The director of the centre said at the inauguration ceremony that the centre had been designed in accordance with "the most modern methods" and "the highest standards" to enable Civil Defence men to perform their duty rapidly and thoroughly. He added

that the 270-square-metre centre had been supplied with modern civil defence equipment.

The inauguration ceremony was attended by Irbid Governor Abed Khalaf Daoudiyeh, Director General of Civil Defence Khaled Al Tarawneh and his assistants and several other officials.

The centre includes an administrative section, an operations room, a lecture hall, a rapid alarm system and other sections.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Irbid divided into 6 zones

IRBID, Dec. 22 (Petra) — Irbid Municipality has decided to divide Irbid into six administrative zones, Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Tubeishat said today. Each of the six zones will be run by a director and a number of inspectors specialised in construction, public works and health services, he added. He said that this step has been adopted in order to provide better services for the different areas of the city, and to decentralise the work of the municipality.

### Pro burglar brought to justice

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — The Amman police have apprehended a professional burglar, a resident of Schneller refugee camp, after he had committed several burglaries. His latest burglary was the theft of 37,685 Saudi riyals from a Pakistani citizen. The defendant admitted the charges against him and was referred to the court, the police said.

### Qasem sees Australian envoy

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received today the Australian Ambassador to Jordan. They discussed issues of mutual interest to Jordan and Australia.

### Ramtha to get JD 170,000 loan

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — The Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils has decided to give Ramtha Municipality a loan of JD 170,000. The town's mayor said the money will be used to build the first stage of an industrial zone, and to expropriate land that will be used for public purposes.

### 10 dunums asked for farm research

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin has requested the Madaba District agriculture director to set aside a 10-dunum piece of land at the Masbar agricultural station for experimentation by the soil and irrigation section at the agricultural research and guidance directorate. The research would last five years from this season.

## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with some clouds and southeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	6	17
Aqaba	12	24
Deserts	4	19
Jordan Valley	13	25

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 16, Aqaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 47 per cent, Aqaba 45 per cent.

## Yarmouk U. students take to the streets with studies

IRBID, Dec. 22 (Petra) — A number of students from the Yarmouk University Faculty of Administrative Science, in cooperation with Irbid Municipality, have begun a field study of the supply of and demand for vegetables and fruit at the Irbid central market.

The study will concentrate on the seasons which witness fluctuations in supply and demand, the ability of local products to fulfil the needs of the public and the principles followed in exporting produce.

Meanwhile, a number of students from the university's Faculty of Engineering, in cooperation with Irbid Municipality, are currently making a study of the programming of traffic lights in Irbid.

## CORRECTION

A news story on page 3 of Tuesday's Jordan Times, about the visit to Jordan of India's Cardamom Board Director P.D. Khemani, gave incorrect figures for cardamom production. The correct figures are 8,500 metric tons a year for world production, and 4,500 metric tons a year for India.

## Choristers raise their voices at YWCA, school concerts

By Samira Kawar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 22 — Choir performances and concerts for the Christmas season seem to be in order this year.

The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) choir, conducted by Mr. Karim Bawab, treated music lovers to 20 selections of popular, classical and Christmas music in Arabic, English and other languages at 8 p.m. today at the French Cultural Centre. Another performance will take place at 8:30 tomorrow evening (Wednesday) at the YWCA hall in Jabal Amman. The choir staged its first performance yesterday evening at the YWCA.

The choir comprises 36 soprano, alto, tenor and bass singers. Some of the pieces rendered by the choir include "Yesterday-Michelle", a medley of tunes by Beatles John Lennon and Paul McCartney; "Deb Vieni, non Tardar" taken from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"; several traditional French carols, and many other pieces.

The International Baccalaureate School (IBS) has also staged a winter concert, to mark the end of its term. Evening concerts took place between 7 and 8 p.m. on Sunday and Monday evenings. The school hall overflowed with an audience of about 80 parents and friends for each performance.

A third performance was held this morning for the benefit of school pupils. The programme included four songs by students from grades 1-4: "Rainbow Song", a Christmas lullaby, "O Christmas Tree" in Arabic and "Jingle Bells".

Tarek Harbouk read a "Christmas Poem" and grades 3 and 4 recited a poem called "Seven Candles For Christmas". Jumana Kawar played "Good King Wenceslas" on the piano, and Fida Salfi performed a piano solo entitled "The Entertainer".

Grade 9 performed the closing scene from Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. Rana Sukhtian recited "Journey of the Magi", and the school's Guitar and Recorder Club played "Scarborough Fair". Mohammad Taher recited "Shakespeare's Carol", and grades 5 and 6 sang three songs: "Grandfather's Clock", "Silent Night" and "The Twelve Days of IBS" to the tune of "The Twelve Days of Christmas".

The pupils in the audience were highly appreciative of the humour of the last-mentioned piece. Its comic and original words, together with the acting of the performers, presented rather an interesting caricature of the school.

The final number was "We Wish You a Merry Christmas", in which the audience of pupils at today's performance joined.

## Fertiliser chiefs set up panels for cooperation

AMMAN, Dec. 22 (Petra) — The council on coordination of the Jordanian fertiliser industry has formed four specialised committees to handle various aspects of cooperation.

The council groups the chief executives of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC), the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC) and the Arab Potash Company (APC). At a meeting today as a subcommittee under JPMC Director General Ali Al Nsour, the executives set up the four committees to take charge of personnel and administration, financial matters, technical work and international marketing.

Also attending the meeting were JFIC Director General Mahmoud Mardi and APC Director General Ali Al Khasawneh.

The seminar recommended that the statistics department at the Arab League General Secretariat, in cooperation with the Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research in Baghdad, convene a longer seminar on national accounts, and that it study case studies on how to prepare accounts for each sector separately.

The four-day seminar started on Dec. 19 and was attended by experts representing 17 Arab countries, the Arab League general secretariat, the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research, the Council of Arab Economic Unity, the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development and the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences, in addition to the Arab experts provided by the Arab League.

The seminar was organized by the Arab League's statistics department, the Department of Statistics and the Arab Institute for statistical training and research.

## Assessing gains for the disabled

By Suzanne Za'atut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 22 — Doctors from all fields of medicine: officials from a number of government ministries, the police and the armed forces, and representatives of voluntary societies from all over the country — including the West Bank — gathered today at the University of Jordan to assess the knowledge gained during 1981, the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP), and to make recommendations for the future.

The two-day general meeting of the national committee for the IYDP, held at the university's Faculty of Agriculture, was formally opened this morning by Her Highness Princess Basma, honorary president of the national committee. Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufri, the president of the committee, started the session by explaining that the meeting is meant to capitalise on a number of studies carried out during this year. She also pointed out that despite official efforts this year and in previous years, Jordan still lacks a national policy and clear planning for the disabled.

Mrs. Mufri stressed that the aim of the meeting was not to be a parade of studies, but rather to serve as a workshop for practical recommendations and decision-making. It could, she said, act as a basis for planning of care for the handicapped over the next five years, and provide guidelines for a national committee for the disabled. This committee is expected to develop out of the national committee for the IYDP.

The presentations which followed included medical studies sponsored by the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund of different disabilities, with recommendations. There were also three working papers originating from the national committee. They dealt with prevention of disability, vocational training and the integration of the handicapped into society.

Dr. Musa Al Jamal's study of the deaf and mute pointed out that 3193 deaf-mutes were registered with the Queen Alia Fund during 1978. A study of a sample of 160, of all ages and from both sexes revealed that 50 per cent of the cases could be traced to hereditary causes — namely, intermarriage in one family.

Recommendations followed, asking for early diagnosis and treatment of cases: "The earlier the better." Dr. Jamal recommended family help, special education and vocational training, the establishment of health centres and early training with normal children.

A specialist in ophthalmology, Dr. Fuad Sayegh, gave an encouraging report. He pointed out that in the 1940s 95 per cent of the population suffered from trachoma, which dropped to 5 per cent in the 1960s and has now, he said, disappeared completely from the country.

He also referred to the eye bank which was established in Jordan in 1979, and which provides corneas to qualified specialists. Two hundred out of 240 cornea transplants have been successful, he said, with 80 per cent of the patients gaining eyesight.

On a less optimistic note, a study of blindness shows that there has been an increase in congenital and hereditary blindness, though acquired blindness caused by infection has declined. Hereditary reasons account for 79 per cent of blindness.

Dr. Sayegh's recommendations included a scientific centre for eye care in Jordan which would provide preventive medicine, treatment and rehabilitation, as well as education and research. Among its services would be studies of hereditary disease, marriage counselling and family planning. Dr. Sayegh asserted that 40 per cent of all cases of blindness could be cured if medication were available.

child care, and Dr. Zayed Al Kayed, head of a mother and child care centre in Amman. The paper was presented by Dr. Hijazi.

A paper on vocational training policy for the disabled in Jordan was presented by Dr. Suleiman Rihani, while another on the integration of the disabled into soc-

After a general discussion, three technical committees were formed, which met separately late into the afternoon to study the working papers and to prepare recommendations for tomorrow's session.



Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufri addresses a meeting on the experiences of the International Year of Disabled Persons Tuesday (Petra photo)

is related to 67.4 per cent of the cases, Dr. Kilani said.

His recommendations stressed preventive measures. These include family education and awareness, better general education, more special education centres — at present less than 1,000 cases are catered for — family counselling on a regular basis to bring about the moderately retarded person's independence and training centres in which the moderately retarded could learn side-by-side with both normal and problem children.

In his study on the physically handicapped, Dr. Sami Khouri concentrated on amputees. He chose a random sample of 100 cases, out of a registered total of 696. The study showed that most amputation happen at a relatively young age, and that the largest number of patients are skilled workers. The second largest group includes those involved in the accidents with undetonated explosives or in car accidents. Between 1960 and 1970, cases caused by car accidents doubled; and Dr. Khouri predicted a further increase in the 1980s and 1990s because of the increase in roads and lack of strictness in traffic control.

In his recommendations Dr. Khouri stressed the need for preventive measures, especially in education on driving and road-crossing safety. He pointed out that between 1972 and 1978, 37.5 per cent of amputations were attributed to car accidents.

A report presented by the committee for the prevention of disability was prepared by Dr. Sa'id Hijazi, assistant professor of nutrition and child health at the University of Jordan; Dr. Samira Baban, specialist in mother and

### INVITATION

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## Merry Christmas

### WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- \* Paintings, entitled "Desert," by Princess Wijdan Ali at the Alia Art Gallery.

Film

- \* The Goethe Institute presents Der Weihnachtsmann Steht Vor Der Tuer, for German-speaking children, at 5 p.m.

Lecture

- \* The Jordan University Hospital presents a lecture entitled Update on Specific Child Psychiatric Disorders: Enuresis, Encopresis, Sleep Walking, Night Terrors, by Dr. Walid Shuqun, associate professor of child psychology at the University of Missouri in Columbia, Mo. at 2 p.m.

Concert

- \* The YWCA choir sings classical and popular music at 8:30 p.m.

كلنا عيد الاصح

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Science and Industry

Low-cost housing

The construction of buildings for housing has changed the appearance of our cities in Jordan over the past two decades. The authorities and the private sector businessmen are taking appropriate measures to secure economical housing for low-income people. Despite the boom in the construction industry, the cost of building and renting is still relatively high. This is due to the soaring prices of land, building materials, and labour, and to the contractors' profits. A small portion of the cost can be attributed to the improper design and construction practices. In order to provide low-cost housing for the public the above major cost components should be tackled, and every attempt should be made to reduce them. In this case, the reduction in the total cost by improving the construction and design practices will have a minimal effect, and should not be resorted to if the proposed modifications result in poorer-quality buildings. The task of providing low-cost housing should be left to professionals and not to amateurs. The government has taken some appropriate steps, and the Housing Corporation

was established specifically for this purpose. This corporation has been successful in its endeavours, and has initiated the work on many housing schemes, some of which has already been accomplished. The housing units have been sold or let at reasonable rates, which has been possible because of a combination of reasons. The land is bought at a fair price, the work is contracted in bulk, and the building materials are purchased at reduced prices. Maximum use is made of the land and the other resources by building multi-storey blocks of flats sharing common facilities. The good quality of the structure has been maintained, and the construction is being carried out in a relatively short period. Another attempt to provide designs for low-cost housing has been undertaken over the past seven years at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), with assistance from the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ). The contract signed between both parties included the development of low-cost buildings of one to four storeys in different regions in Jordan, and should have

been terminated a few years ago. Although the project took a bit longer, some model buildings were set up on RSS grounds, and were displayed by Jordan Television last week. Yet, RSS has still to clarify many matters pertaining to those models before they can be adopted with confidence. The idea underlying the proposed model is to construct the walls and the ceiling of the building by using prefabricated elements resembling bricks. The structure can go up to three storeys, which in some cases may limit the efficient use of the land, and the foundation is similar to that of other buildings. The rows of prefabricated elements are laid on top of one another with no cement between them. They are held in the horizontal direction by cement, and in the vertical direction by the shapes of the elements in an arrangement similar to a railway track holding the train wheels. In order to prevent the penetration of the rain to the inside, the outside is painted with a paint that requires maintenance every five years. Resistance to wind and earthquakes is claimed to be good. Resistance to floods and hum-

idity is also dependent on the external point. The cost per square metre quoted does not include central heating or water heating systems, tiles, and window sashes, for example. It does include, however, the cost of RSS labour. If a contractor is to carry out the construction, then a different calculation has to be made. Since the cost of RSS personnel is not so straightforward to evaluate, the total costs of the proposed building cannot yet be compared directly with the commercial rates in the market. Moreover, the cost quoted was ambiguous in the sense that it was not clear how it was calculated, and what are the variations and fluctuations it could be subject to. A fuller calculation might reveal that the scheme is not actually a low-cost one, but given the prevailing market demand and prices in Jordan, it could more accurately be termed a medium-cost scheme. Finally, the statement made about the failure of similar projects in some developed countries, while the project has been a major success in Jordan, is not entirely fair since the project was not followed up in those other countries.

By Dr. Awn Rifai

West confused over Poland

Western leaders had often commented that Poland should be left to sort out its own problems; but now that it has, and in a manner they had not hoped for, they are back at the drawing board.

By David Mason

OTHER than to express escalating concern, Western European leaders appear at a loss over what to do about the Polish crisis. Contingency plans, short of military action, to exist for any large-scale Soviet military intervention in Poland. But diplomatic sources say nothing had been arranged to deal with the present takeover by the Polish military, even though it has clear Soviet backing. Many diplomats said they were surprised at the imposition of martial law in Poland last Sunday. The real fear in Western Europe since the free trade union Solidarity emerged in Poland was that the Soviet Union would send dozens of tank divisions across Poland's eastern frontier. The accepted wisdom was that the Russians would never stomach "counter-revolutionary" liberalisation in Poland and that Moscow would react militarily for fear of "contagion" in the rest of the East Bloc. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which links 12 European countries with the United States, Canada and Iceland, drafted contingency plans a year ago, based on Soviet military intervention in Poland. "The Allies would be compelled to react in the manner which the gravity of this development would require," NATO said ominously last December. NATO's permanent representatives in Brussels outlined the task of drawing up a "laundry list" of responses to any Soviet incursion. Diplomatic sources say these include withdrawal of ambassadors from Moscow, a strict cut-off of high-technology exports to the Soviet Union, other trade restrictions and the severing of cultural ties and official visits. There is no question of a NATO military response. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns and other officials have said repeatedly. The NATO permanent representatives were also instructed to assess responses in a "grey area" short of open Soviet military intervention, such as an economic blockade. But the subject of action by Polish authorities has apparently not been addressed. For many months, Western European leaders have been repeating the line that "Poland must be allowed to solve its problems by itself" - a thinly disguised warning to Moscow, repeated in such forums as NATO, the 10-nation European Economic Community and the 35-nation Madrid conference on European security and cooperation. European leaders are now showing escalating concern about Poland. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on Thursday put aside his usual discrete diplomatic style to say: "Here in the heart of our continent is a man-made disaster on a colossal scale." West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed his "deep concern" Friday and declared himself "with all my heart on the side of the workers... We all hope that the state of war in Poland will be ended soon." Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said Friday the Polish military takeover had left the world in its most dangerous situation since World War II. Some governments have called in Polish ambassadors to express concern, but apparently no West European country has suggested its nationals should leave Poland, as has the United States. NATO officials continued consultations on Poland Friday. Common market diplomats were also in regular touch and Carrington hinted he might arrange a special foreign ministers' meeting. European leaders recall the damaging delay in formulating a strong joint response to Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. They hoped to avert a recurrence. So far, the only joint response has been a mild EEC foreign ministers' statement three days ago which said they were "concerned" about Poland and added that Poland should solve its problems without the use of force.

Reason to hope?

WE WOULD hate very much to see the foreign ministers of the Arab states meet in a few week's time, issue a statement urging common Arab action to counter the threat of Israeli expansionism in the wake of the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, and then have the Arab World do nothing at all to implement an otherwise fine and fitting call to action. We have gone through this verbal exercise too many times in the past to wish seriously to go through it once again. It is symptomatic of the weak and confused state of affairs in the Arab World that we have to depend on a worsening of relations between Israel and Washington to be able then to fool ourselves by claiming that our policies of confrontation are paying off at last. When the chips are down--and they seem to be down most of the time these days--Israel and the United States will always close ranks and work hand in hand, dollar alongside dollar, to keep the Arab World in a state of bewilderment. The likelihood of concerted Arab action now, after the aborted Fez summit, is highly unlikely. To resort to clichés yet again in an exercise of psychological salvation--which is what will happen if the Arab World issues yet more declarations without acting on them--would be cruel and meaningless. We believe the people of the Arab World are prepared to work and sacrifice to restore their honour and self-respect, but are themselves bewildered by the chronic inability of their political leaders to establish a framework of action. Is there any hope that this time things will be different?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

We're friends really

AL RA'Y: Frantic Israeli and U.S. efforts are being exerted now to prove that what happened between them does not exceed what usually takes place between friends. Both sides are trying to stress that the United States' suspension and the Israeli abrogation of the strategic cooperation agreement signed between them do not constitute a setback in Israeli-U.S. relations. Whether the Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation agreement has been suspended or abrogated is of no concern for the Arabs, nor does it satisfy the need for a firm and clear U.S. stand on the Golan Heights. This is not the compensation the Arabs would accept for the Golan Heights. The real proof of the United States objection to Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights will be how the United States behaves at the forthcoming United Nations Security Council's Jan. 5 session. The U.S. behaviour will also prove whether this objection to the annexation is serious or just a mere manoeuvre. Any veto will only help Israel escape international punishment with the Golan Heights between its fangs. And if such a veto takes place it can never be argued that Israel has received enough punishment in the abrogation of the strategic cooperation agreement. The punishment to be adopted by the Security Council must be severe because the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights is an aggression on the Arab Nation and a violation of the very principles of peace. Israel must be forced to rescind its decision to annex the Golan Heights because this is an issue that relates to the rights of the Arab people and to the duty of the Security Council to deter the aggressor and to maintain peace. Thus the issue is not solely one of U.S.-Israeli calculations, particularly because Israel is trying to obtain the United States' solemn promise to veto any resolution, that will be adopted by the Security Council against Israel. The Arabs must not be very optimistic. It is also hoped that the Arab leadership has realised that the Arabs will never succeed unless the leaders abandon their differences and sensitivities which have exhausted the nation.

The importance of being earnest

AL DUSTOUR: It is not surprising that Israel should retaliate to Washington's suspension of the strategic cooperation agreement by haughtily abrogating the agreement because Israel has grown accustomed to see the United States retreat as the result of the Israeli fury. Hence, the noise made by Israel and the United States' meek response do not pose a negative influence on the Israeli-U.S. relations. Fully aware of this, Israel feigns fury and mutiny in the face of the United States suspension of the strategic cooperation agreement, in order to warn Washington against supporting any international sanctions against Israel should it not comply with the Security Council's resolution which considered Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights null and void and asked Israel to rescind its decision which violates international law. Furthermore, Menachem Begin has threatened Washington that Israel will not withdraw from Sinai and will explode the situation in Lebanon. The U.S. decision to suspend the strategic cooperation agreement and to freeze purchases of military equipment from Israel as a punishment evokes fear and suspicion because nobody asked the United States to do that and since it could have been postponed until the United Nations Security Council's Jan. 5 session to be added to the sanctions adopted by the international community. We suspect that the U.S. step has been adopted in order to obstruct imposing any international punishment on Israel. We warn the United States against such a grave game because it aims at peddling the Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights under the cloud of abrogating the strategic cooperation agreement, a step which has no power to cancel the Israeli decision but which might pave the way for another Israeli step to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We also warn the Arab states against excessive optimism and against depending on the inconstant stand of the United States. We call on the Arabs to adopt a collective stand capable of dealing with all possibilities.

No help from Church

THE Roman Catholic primate of Poland says in a message to be read at Sunday masses, after a week of military rule in the country, that the Church is now "powerless in the face of evil." Reports reaching the West about opinion in Poland said the pastoral letter from Archbishop Jozef Glemp is regarded in some quarters as virtual submission by the Church to the military council which has ruled the country for a week. The reports interpret this opinion as suggesting that the Church now sees itself as having no power under the military crackdown and is returning to the position it adopted during the Stalinist rule which prevailed in the 1950s. Defiance towards the military council is believed to be continuing in 10 industrial areas despite the fact that the official news agency PAP has said these traditional trouble spots were calm. There are also persistent reports, but no independent confirmation, of mutiny in certain army units though none to suggest dangerous army indiscipline. The official media in Poland have carried statements by some activists of the free trade union Solidarity criticising their leaders as having gone too far recently in opposition to communist rule. But travellers reaching Vienna from Warsaw have brought a pamphlet they say was printed by Solidarity which carried an appeal from Union Chief Lech Walesa for mass strikes and passive resistance against the military council. Mr. Walesa is believed to have been asked by the authorities to make a television appeal for moderation. But one report, which cannot be confirmed, quoted the Solidarity leader as replying: "you will have to cut my body into a thousand pieces first." Reliable sources indicate that well over 200 Polish factories may now be on strike or occupied by workers. Several leading Solidarity figures may be still at large, including Zbigniew Bujak, the union's leader in Warsaw. The military council has reported that seven people were killed in the Katowice mining area of southern Poland last Wednesday when police opened fire on protesters. But other reliable reports from Poland suggest that overall casualties during the week of military rule have been higher than officially listed, with many people treated in military hospitals or at home and the numbers therefore unavailable to city authorities. The major flashpoints are believed to be the Gdansk and Silesia areas, with persistent but sketchy accounts of demonstrations and generally tough action by the army and police. Despite the present position of the Church, Archbishop Glemp is believed to have refused a meeting with himself asked for by the Military Council Chief, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, insisting that Mr. Walesa should be present. In the southern city of Krakow, a crowd of 2,000 people were reported to have been dispersed by water cannon in temperatures well below zero. The tactics of security forces apparently involve the use of heavy armour to break down gates and other obstacles. Paramilitary units then sweep in after forays by water cannon and armoured personnel carriers. There have been continuing reports from northern and southern Poland of soldiers fraternising with the workers and refraining from use of violence, though this is said not to have been the case with police. Typewriters, cameras, photocopy machines and other pieces of office equipment have been either confiscated or locked up by the authorities, with telex machines immobilised. Western reports of the number of people arrested in Poland have gone as high as 50,000 but the Polish ambassador to Sweden said in a British television interview yesterday that the number is no more than 4,000. Reliable reports from Poland say the conditions for detainees vary widely, well-known intellectuals getting far better treatment than that given Solidarity officials and workers. Academics and other intellectuals are allowed family packages and letters but a few who have been released speak of appalling conditions in freezing temperatures. Detention places are reported to be overcrowded, with windows broken, and furniture, food, water and toilet facilities lacking. Interrogations were said to be conducted as officers in charge handled bullets menacingly. One worker was reported to have been questioned with his hands up against a wall while an unloaded gun was held against his temple and questions were put to him by a policeman speaking Russian. There have been reliable reports of factories sabotaged, despite official accounts of normal working. These plants include a ball-bearing factory, as well as mining facilities. Three Catholic priests are said to have been detained on grounds that they were associated with dissident fringe groups. Church sources said that Mr. Walesa sent out an appeal declaring, "let us not be broken down... If the army uses force we should act in such a way that there will not be bloodshed." Indicating the continuation of resistance to the military authorities a week after the takeover, travellers from the Silesia area said workers in the entire region began a strike after coalminers were killed by police fire at the Wnjek colliery on Wednesday. One traveller said the miners had vowed to strike to the last. But state television, which has returned to pre-1980 standards of reporting and, according to some Poles, even Stalinist norms, ran a five-minute voice report on Friday night that was normal throughout the region. However, some Poles say they are again becoming accustomed to reading the "ir media" upside down. Independent reports said workers shut down the furnaces in the Warsaw steel mills, which were among the first plants to be stormed by army and police after the Dec. 13 takeover.



Shortages in Poland reported by Red Cross

DESPITE official reports of "normalisation," relief workers returning from northern Poland tell of food and medicine shortages and paint a picture of freezing cold, fear and misery. Doctors in the Baltic coast city of Koszalin watched the unloading of a Red Cross medical supply truck "as if it were a bag of miracles," Luise Bronnmann, a German Red Cross aid organiser, said Sunday after returning from Northern Poland. The chief doctor at the Koszalin Hospital had been replaced by a military physician, she said. The 30-truck West German convoy returned Saturday after visiting 13 hospitals along the Baltic coast from Szczecin to Gdynia. The Red Cross here said some 4,500 patients, including 1,600 children, were in the hospitals visited by the convoy. No figures were available for comparison to the pre-martial law period of a week ago. Dr. Dieter Ueberboer, regional red cross director, said relief workers neither heard nor saw evidence of gunshot wounds or other injuries that would indicate casualties in clashes between Solidarity union supporters and Polish authorities. Strikes and resistance to martial law have been reported on the north coast by official Polish media and travellers reaching the West. Radio Warsaw and other media supervised by the military rulers emphasised over the weekend that workers returning to their jobs and supplies were rolling in from Poland's Soviet Bloc neighbours. The radio said cigarettes, oranges, candy, fruit juice, soap, warm clothes, medicine and other supplies were arriving from Poland's allies, including 2,000 tons of beef and mutton from Mongolia. Gerhard Bisold, director of a local Red Cross training school

said there was "a great misery in Poland." Medicine cabinets in several hospitals were completely empty, said other people returning from the Red Cross group, which took 36 tons of food and medicine to the coastal cities. Drivers from a 150-truck Dutch convoy returning through north Germany described 20 degree centigrade (-4F) weather that froze fuel lines and icy roads and made travel hazardous. Many Poles "were astonished that we could get through at all, given the situation in the country," said Ms. Bronnmann. One man said "christmas came on December 17," the day the convoy arrived. The Red Cross workers said there were no difficulties with officials going into Poland, but there were problems on the way out. Police subjected all travellers to strict identity checks, opened cameras and exposed film, they said. Volunteers in civilian clothing, carrying two-way radios, joined police in manning some of the checkpoints, examining documents and destinations. No incidents occurred Friday night at the funeral of Jerzy Zielinski, 54, a veteran of the 1944 Warsaw uprising against the German occupation and staff member of the now-banned weekly "Solidarity." He died on Sunday after leaping from a window. Zielinski, considered a moderate, was eulogised at the evening service by a Roman Catholic priest who asked those at the funeral to "pray for those arrested and interred...for those innocently suffering. Let us pray that calm returns to our motherland." The funeral took place at the Holy Cross Church on Warsaw's Nowy Swiat (New World street) where police chased students during a clash Thursday night.

The authorities, have apparently managed as promised to keep possible disturbances from erupting into worse violence after the now disbanded independent union branch here declared Thursday a day of protest. The official media presented a picture of "normalisation," six days after martial law was imposed, by announcing that ticket and reservation workers for the Polish National Airline were to report to work Monday after receiving emergency leave last Sunday. Other reports, including articles in the state-run Labour newspaper Dzien Ik Ludowy (People's Daily) which appeared for the first time since all but the Communist Party and army newspapers were suspended from publishing Monday, said that flights would leave Warsaw airport for London, Zurich and Paris. The paper said the flights would allow more foreigners to leave Poland by air and pick up Poles "stranded" abroad when martial law was decreed. Poland's national radio, restricted to one channel, also said, that Poles over 60 could travel to other cities without restrictions beginning Sunday, and would be forgiven the demand of reporting their new place of if they stayed only over Christmas holidays and until Dec. 28. But the authorities also said that all new year's eve balls and entertainments would be cancelled. The party daily Trybuna Ludu said that the army would not replace the "normal mechanisms of socialist democracy... which, however, can be implemented and developed only in a strong state ruled by law." "The sooner we understand this the shorter the road to normality will be," the paper said. Poles appeared to be going

about their business as usual, and people flocked to pover (hard-currency) shops to purchase bottles of alcohol after the authorities lifted a ban on its sale imposed last Sunday. The authorities did not allow messages to enter Poland over the communications lines, however, and gave no indication when two-way information traffic would be restored. The attitude of the authorities and their pronouncements in the official media indicate that the martial law rulers may believe the first stage of the state of emergency here has passed and that a second stage of stabilisation may be beginning. The official media reported Saturday that seven persons killed in mine violence Wednesday in the Wujec coal pit in Silesia were miners. Previous media reports had identified the seven dead only as "persons" and did not specify their profession. In a commentary entitled "bitter warning," the army daily Zwierz wolnosc said "the struggle in which the destiny of the entire nation is at stake has claimed victims seven miners' families are bereaved, deeply absorbed in grief, in mourning." "The Polish language has no such words which could ease the pain felt by the widows and orphans and soothe their grief caused by the loss of their nearest. This is why silence usually accompanies death," the paper said. Zwierz wolnosc went on to ask who was to blame for the deaths and then said it was "those, who, as proved abundantly by documents for a long time had been engaged in preparations for a showdown with red rule, those, who, when their methods of struggle for power failed, did not hesitate to try to unleash civil war and allow Polish blood to be spilled."

- Reuter

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# ECONOMY

## OECD predicts sharp unemployment rise

PARIS, Dec. 22 (R) — Unemployment will increase sharply in major industrial countries next year as they slowly climb out of recession, according to a report published today.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) said in its half-yearly economic outlook that the prospects for Europe and Japan had changed little over the past six months, but the recession in the United States was more pronounced.

Policies of tight monetary control, high interest rates and slack demand for industrial goods meant that unemployment would rise from 25.75 million now to 28.25 million by the middle of next year with more than half the increase coming from North America, it said.

The organisation said 28.5 million people would be out of work by mid-1983, the end of its forecast period.

It expected the Gross National Product (GNP), the total output of goods and services, to rise 1.25 per cent in the OECD next year, unchanged from 1981. But it predicted the GNP would rise to an annual rate of three per cent in the first six months of 1983.

### Economic growth

The United States, which ac-

counts for more than one third of total OECD production, would see its GNP fall 0.5 per cent next year after a 1.75 per cent increase in 1981. But output should recover in 1983, the OECD said.

It said its index of leading economic indicators showed that there was no immediate prospect of sustained recovery in North America. West Germany, Japan and France might have reached the bottom of their recession, but Italy had not, it said.

The 24 members of the organisation all tried to restrain demand and deal with oil price rises of 1979 and 1980. Most adopted policies of controlling the amount of money in circulation which have led to continuing high interest rates.

The OECD said there was now deep disagreement over the effects of these policies and their timing.

It also said that significant balance of payments differences, particularly between the United States and Japan, could heighten trade friction and increase pressures for protection of domestic industries.

### Inflation outlook

The OECD predicted that tight monetary policies would cut inf-

lation in the group over the next 18 months to around 8.25 per cent by the first half of 1983 from 9.5 per cent now and 11 per cent last year.

"Such a success has not, however, been obtained without a cost, at least in the short run, in terms of lost output and rising unemployment," it said.

A key question was whether workers would ask for larger wage rises when economic activity picks up again, it said.

If wage expectations had changed significantly, governments could achieve economic growth large enough to cut back unemployment. But present tight policies were likely to be continued if there were a wages explosion, the OECD said.

"Only if supply can be made more responsive and inflation further reduced will it be possible to have the more rapid growth that is required to start bringing unemployment down."

### U.S. interest rates

The economic outlook said the main uncertainties in the OECD area were the effects of high interest rates, particularly in the United States, and future developments in OECD trade with the countries of OPEC, the Org-

anisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The OECD believed U.S. interest rates would stay in double figures and above inflation up to mid-1983, and this would keep up interest rates in the rest of the area.

The OECD said it was unusual for rates to remain so high at a time of weak economic activity and it was not clear what effect this would have in the future.

It forecast domestic demand for goods rising one per cent next year and three per cent at the start of 1983 after a rise of 0.5 per cent in 1981.

### Trade trends

Trade trends were difficult to forecast because of lower oil consumption and uncertainties over OPEC's spending behaviour, and the reaction of non-oil developing countries to their higher balance of payments deficits.

The organisation predicted however that changes in trade volumes and prices would cut the OECD's current account deficit to \$27 billion next year from 35 billion this year and 75 billion in 1980.

The OPEC surplus should drop to \$35 billion in 1982 from 60 billion this year and \$110 billion in

1980, it said.

### No free lunch

OECD Chief Economist Sylvia Ostry told a news conference the performance so far lent little support to the notion that tight monetary policy could reduce inflation without a significant deflation of demand and output.

"This is perhaps our most important conclusion—that there was unfortunately no free lunch," she said.

Asked whether governments should now move from restrictive to expansive economic policies, Dr. Ostry said the OECD's strategy to beat inflation and unemployment was "probably not optimal, but we don't think there is much room to manoeuvre on either side."

In its report the OECD said: "In general it seems unlikely that the recovery foreseen for next year can be rapid in view of the continuing tightness of policy."

The report added that GNP in the OECD would need to grow at an average of at least three per cent over the next 18 months to stabilise unemployment at its 1981 second half level of 25.75 million people and prevent the forecast rise to 28.5 million.

## GATT states conclude textile pact

GENEVA, Dec. 22 (R) — Textile negotiators today agreed on a new Multifibre Arrangement setting the framework for world trade in clothing and fibres for the next four years and seven months, a spokesman of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) told reporters.

Details of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) were not immediately available.

The new six-page MFA was adopted at a meeting of GATT's 51-nation textiles committee after weeks of wrangling between Third World exporting countries and industrialised nations, especially the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC).

"The new arrangement setting the rules for textile trade between developing country exporters and the industrialised states takes effect on Jan. 1. It was preceded by two successive four-year arrangements, the latest of which expires at the end of this month.

Developing countries' spokesman Felipe Jaramillo told reporters that for practical reasons the new pact would run for four years and seven months instead of five years as originally proposed. "It is better to finish in the summer," he said.

Even as the new arrangement was adopted, EEC representative Horst Krenzler told the committee that forthcoming negotiations between the community and individual countries to set limits for textile exports next year would be at least as important as the new MFA.

The GATT spokesman quoted Mr. Krenzler as saying: "If it proves impossible to conclude satisfactory oew bilateral agreements, we shall be unable to continue to participate in the MFA."

Mr. Krenzler added: "The community will examine the situation and reassess its position

concerning the MFA in the early autumn of next year."

Negotiators had spent weeks trying to bridge the gap between Third World textile producers and the EEC which is trying to shield its declining textile industry against growing competition from overseas.

## Gulf states discuss monetary cooperation

KUWAIT, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Governors of central banks and monetary institutions in seven Gulf states opened a two-day conference here today to discuss upgrading cooperation and coordination in monetary and financial fields.

They were to explore ways of broadening their role in the recycling of their countries' surplus petrodollars. The conference was attended by delegations from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. Addressing the opening session, the governor of Kuwait's central bank, Hamzah Abbas, said the meeting was aimed at "promoting cooperation and exchanging expertise between the seven states in the field of banking and finance."

He underlined the "responsibility of Gulf central banks in guiding and directing the banking profession in the region, as well as assisting commercial banks in carrying out their role in serving the economic development process."

## U.S. inflation dips to 6.2%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Easing food and housing costs held the inflation rate in the United States to a moderate 6.2 per cent annual pace in November, the government reported today.

The modest rise virtually guarantees that this year's inflation rate will be the lowest in three

years. The November increase of 0.5 per cent in the consumer price index was the second slow advance in a row, and analysts expect the current recession will dampen consumer demands and help keep the rate down in the month's ahead.

Through November, inflation—as measured by the labour department's consumer price index—ran at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 9.2 per cent, department officials said.

The new figures indicate that inflation for the year will almost certainly fall below double digits, compared with 12.4 per cent for 1980. If so, inflation would be running at the slowest pace since the 9 per cent of 1978. It was 4.3 per cent in 1979.

If the November rise of 0.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment held for 12 straight months, the increase would be a compounded 6.2 per cent, the department said. The November rate was a little

## Iraq, Iran plan to boost oil exports

BAHRAIN, Dec. 22 (R) — Iran and Iraq are planning to increase their crude oil exports and are taking steps to line up customers, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported in its latest issue.

Nicosia-based MEES said the evidence was that Iran was energetically lobbying for customers. Tehran told OPEC oil ministers earlier this month in Abu Dhabi that its export target was two million barrels a day (b/d) during the coming year.

Iraq is at present exporting around one million b/d, MEES said. It added that Iran's oil price was competitive following the OPEC meeting in Abu Dhabi where Tehran triumphed prices by 70 cents a barrel.

MEES said Iraq had also notified its customers it was cutting some of its crude prices by 50 cents a barrel.

Iraq was planning to increase its exports by 200,000 to 400,000 b/d from around 950,000 at a terminal at Tripoli in Lebanon was reopened in a few weeks' time, MEES said.

Iran and Iraq's oil exports have been recovering gradually since they were cut off at the start of the Gulf war in September last year.

### Abu Dhabi's production

Abu Dhabi plans to increase its crude oil production capacity to three million barrels a day (b/d) by the end of 1985 but would not

necessarily boost actual output to that level, according to United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Maqsood Al Oteiba.

MEES quoted him as saying in an interview that maximum output next year would be 1.07 million b/d, virtually unchanged from this year.

Gulf oil analysts said UAE output was roughly 1.4 million b/d at present, including Abu Dhabi, Dubai and other emirates.

MEES said Abu Dhabi's present production capacity was difficult to estimate. Rated capacity was about 1.8 million b/d but usable, sustainable capacity was probably not more than 1.3 to 1.4 million, it said.

Asked if Abu Dhabi would increase its production to the three

million b/d figure, Dr. Oteiba said: "This is a major political decision. I think it will depend on prevailing conditions—some of them local and some external."

Dr. Oteiba said Abu Dhabi was giving priority to natural gas exploration. He added that gas reserves in its Khuff zone could be "something enormous," but did not elaborate.

Jordan Times  
Tel: 67171-4

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Dec. 22 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.8835/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1838/41	Canadian dollars
	2.2720/40	West German marks
	2.4890/4940	Dutch guilders
	1.8100/50	Swiss francs
	38.20/30	Belgian francs
	5.7450/7550	French francs
	1211.00/1213.00	Italian lire
	219.25/55	Japanese yen
	5.5770/5800	Swedish crowns
	5.8470/8520	Norwegian crowns
	7.3850/3925	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	402.75/403.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 22 (R) — The market closed mixed with seasonal influences and weather considerations contributing to a low turnover, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 1.5 at 519.2.

Government bonds showed net rises of up to ¼ point on small buying interest spurred by yield considerations and the fact that payment for today's purchases is not due until next week, dealers added. Equities were a few pence easier and gold shares eased with the bullion price.

U.S. and Canadian were mixed but with an easier bias. Grand Metropolitan closed 12p higher at 188p after full year results above market expectations and Scottish and Newcastle Breweries ended 3p up at 51p following half year results.

Croda Intl. showed no change at 75p awaiting a formal statement from the Croda board on the bid worth 70p announced last week by Burmah Oil. Burmah was 4p up at 125 and other leading oils showed movements of a penny or two either way.

In mixed banks, Bank of Scotland rose 7p to 514 on bid speculation and Lloyds fell 8p to 408p.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

21:00 News Summary  
21:03 Evening Show  
21:17 News Headlines  
22:00 Close down

### CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran  
5:45 Cartoons  
6:45 Children's Programme  
6:55 Ethnic Woman  
7:10 Local Programme  
7:25 Local Programme on Education

### CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme  
7:00 News in French  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
8:00 News in Arabic  
8:30 Comedy: The Other Half  
9:10 Cosmos  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Trapper Jones

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM  
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on  
7:01 Morning Show  
7:30 News Bulletin  
7:40 Morning Show  
10:00 News Headlines  
10:03 Morning Show  
10:30 30 Minute Theatre  
11:00 Singing off  
12:00 News Headlines  
12:03 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:03 Pop Session  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 Basic Elements of Music  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:03 Instrumentals  
16:30 Old Favourites  
17:00 French Pop Stars  
17:30 Pop Session  
18:00 News Summary  
18:03 Story Time  
18:30 Jibril Jibril  
19:10 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)  
19:15 News Reports  
19:30 Instrumentals  
20:30 Evening Show

### VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT  
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis. 17:30 Dateline 18:30 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man." 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

### AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

### ARRIVALS:

6:30 Karachi (PIA)  
8:00 Cairo (EA)  
8:45 Cairo  
8:55 Agaba  
9:40 Dhahran  
9:45 Amman  
9:50 Muscat, Dubai  
10:10 Beirut  
10:15 Abu Dhabi  
11:00 Larnaca (CY)  
14:00 Jeddah (SV)  
14:50 Bucharest (Tarom)  
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 Paris (AF)  
16:45 Bangkok  
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SR)  
17:45 Zurich  
18:00 Cairo  
20:30 Frankfurt (LH)  
20:30 Beirut (MEA)  
01:00 Amman  
01:00 Baghdad  
02:00 Baghdad

### DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo  
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)  
6:45 Beirut

### EMERGENCIES

Amman:  
Abdul Kader Al Lala 56046  
Abdul Latif Abu Khalaf 22520/63552

### DOCTORS:

Zarga:  
Hisham Hiyasat 32440

### PHARMACIES:

Irbid:  
Hani Ghareeb 25717/2676

### TAXIS:

Amman:  
Khalid 23715  
Al-Shabid 21091  
Rania 25095  
Soltan 51996

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520  
British Council 36147-8

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

### PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:16  
Sunrise 6:35  
Dhuhr 1:35  
Asr 2:18  
Maghreb 4:35  
Isha 6:03

### CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Laweibeh 37440  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590  
De la Sable Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 6628  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23561  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

### MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from

### the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday.

Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 64240.  
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum:

### 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37109

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qaf' (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

### Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Laweibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	98.5/99	UAE dirham	91.7/92.2	(for every 100)	27.8/28
Lebanese pound	72.5/73.3	Omani riyal	974.3/978.3	French franc	58.6/59
Syrian pound	57.4/57.7	U.S. dollar	338/340	Dutch guilder	135.2/136
Irani dinar	612.8/620.1	U.K. sterling	633.6/637.6	Swedish crown	60.4/61.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1197.3/1201.6	W. German mark	148/148.9	Belgian franc	87.7/88.2
Egyptian pound	339/344.4	Swiss franc	185.4/186.5	Japanese yen	(for every 100)
Omani riyal	92.3/92.8	Italian lire	1211.00/1213.00	(for every 100)	153.6/154.5

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111	Firstaid, fire, police	199
Civil Defence rescue	61111	Fire headquarters	22090
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2	Cablegram or telegram	18
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3	Telephone:	
Police headquarters	39141	Information	12
Najsh rafing patrol rescue police. (English spoken)	24111, 37777	Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	10
24 hours a day for emergency	92286/92286	Overseas radio and satellite calls	17
Airport information (ALIA)	73111	Telephone maintenance and repair service	11
Jordan Television	73111		
Radio Jordan	74111		

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	360	200	Bananas (Mukammam)	225	200
Eggplant	170	120	Apples (Goldea)	230	170
Potatoes (imported)	150	120	Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Marrow (small)	360	120	Apples (Starline)	230	170
Marrow (large)	100	70	Lemons	240	100
Cucumber (small)	270	200	Oranges (Abu sara)	240	200
Cucumber (large)	180	120	Oranges (Shamouni)	150	110
Hot Green Pepper	160	120	Oranges (local)	110	80
Sweet Pepper	160	130	Oranges (French)	150	110
Cabbage	130	100	Cauliflowers	220	150
Onions (dry)	100	70	Tangerines	220	170
Green onions	170	130	Bonons	130	90
Garlic	400	350	Carrot	170	130
Spinach	150	120	Turnips	160	120
Cocunut (piece)	350	300	Chestnut	350	300
Beans	310	260	Grapefruit	100	70
Bananas	260	200	Beet	130	90

كلمة من الله

# SPORTS

## Kuala Lumpur venue for China-N. Zealand clash

ZURICH, Dec. 22 (R) — China and New Zealand will meet in Kuala Lumpur on January 9 in the qualifying play-off to fill the last place in the 1982 World Cup soccer finals in Spain, the organisers said today.

The International Football Federation (FIFA) added that Brazil would supply the referee and linesmen.

New Zealand beat Saudi Arabia 5-0 in Riyadh on Saturday to share second place with China, behind Kuwait, in the Asia-Oceania qualifying group. The countries finished level on points and goal difference.

## Russian sets weightlifting records

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (R) — Soviet weightlifter Adam Saidullayev set three world records in the mid-heavyweight class (90kg) at a tournament in Donetsk today.

Saidullayev, 25, lifted 186 kilos in the snatch to beat by half a kilo the previous best snatch recorded

by Bulgaria's Blagoi Blagoev and 227.5 kg in the jerk, beating by 2.5 kg the record of compatriot Genady Bessonov.

His total lift of 412.5 kgs improved by 7.5 kgs the old mark set by another Soviet lifter, Yuri Zakharevich.

## Australian team outsails opponents in Southern Cross Cup yacht race

SYDNEY, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — The Australian yachting team which performed so poorly in the Admirals' Cup this year made a determined bid to rehabilitate itself in the Southern Cross Cup today.

The Southern Cross Cup is Australia's equivalent of the Admirals' Cup and for the first time an Australian national team is competing.

The team is the same which finished equal eighth in the Admirals' Cup — Hitchhiker, Apollo V and Ragamuffin.

The Australian team outsailed the opposition to top score in the third race of the Southern Cross Cup today a 180 nautical mile ocean race which finished late in the afternoon.

From fourth in teams' standings, the Australian team now looks certain to lead the points score going into the final race of the series, the Hitachi Sydney to Hobart race starting on Saturday.

Hitchhiker, owned by Perth millionaire Peter Briggs and skippered by Noel Roberts, is provisional winner of the race although only one third of the yachts had finished at 2000 hours (AEDT).

Provisional placings of the first ten yachts which seem unlikely to change, place Hitchhiker first from the British yacht Yeoman XXIII skippered by Robin Aisher.

In third and fourth places are Hitchhiker's team mates, Apollo V skippered by John Bertrand and

## Backlog of matches worries English football officials

LONDON, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Tottenham Hotspur soccer manager Keith Burkinshaw this week called on the soccer authorities to reorganise the English season.

Burkinshaw is in favour of a mid-winter break to minimise the chances of the current chaos caused by icy conditions and heavy snow.

More than 150 English and Scottish matches have been postponed over the past two weeks and last weekend only nine senior games were played.

The Christmas programme is likely to be heavily affected. Snow is forecast for Christmas day and with full fixture lists scheduled for Saturday and Monday the League and Football Association (FA) Cup both could fall further behind schedule.

"It is about time we talked about reorganising our schedule," said Burkinshaw.

"We're mucking about with underoil beating and artificial pitches but they're not the answer. If the weather is too bad the fans won't come anyway."

"I'd call the season off for two months and then extend it to the end of July. Then we would produce better players if they played on better surfaces."

A Football Association spokesman today described the backlog of matches as "very worrying."

## 3rd England-India test opens in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Trailing 0-1, England starts the third test against India at the Ferozshah Kotla ground in the Indian capital tomorrow with only one change in its team.

Vice-captain Bob Willis, England's fastest bowler, was included in place of Graham Dilley. The 32-year-old Warwickshire cricketer missed the last test at Bangalore due to a stomach upset.

## IAAF considers moving cross country venue

ROME, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) is considering the possibility of moving the world cross country championships from Warsaw to Madrid or Rome because of the Polish crisis, President Primo Nebiolo said here today.

"We sincerely hope that Poland will be able to stage the championships, but it is a difficult crisis and, although with regret, we have considered a couple of alternatives," Nebiolo said.

He said the championships will take place in any case as scheduled on March 21.

"If the Poles say they can do it, they will be in Warsaw. We will wait until the end of January, and at that stage, if it's necessary, we will decide whether to go to Madrid or Rome."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES E. GOREN  
©1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ Q107  
♥ 1042  
♦ Q1083  
♣ AKJ

**EAST**  
♠ 832  
♥ AJ86  
♦ 74  
♣ 9432

**SOUTH**  
♠ 654  
♥ 73  
♦ AKJ95  
♣ 86

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Dble Rdbld 1 ♥  
1 ♣ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♣ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♣.

Declarer ruffs and leads the king of spades. You win the ace. How do you continue? All that you can do is to congratulate declarer on making his game. Declarer wins any return (he ruffs a heart in his hand), finesse the ten of spades, draws the last trumps and claims the rest of the tricks.

So, you say, declarer was lucky to find spades 3-3 with the jack outside. Nevertheless, you made a critical mistake when you won his king of spades with the ace!

Look what would have happened had you allowed declarer to hold the king of spades. Declarer must draw trumps, so he continues with a low spade. You play the jack and the queen wins. But now there is no way for declarer to make his game.

If declarer plays another trump, that exhausts trumps from all hands. You win and cash your last heart for a one-trick set. But declarer is no better off if he does not draw the last round of trumps. He can start to run his diamonds, but East will ruff the third round with his remaining trump, and you will still get your ace of trumps—down one again.

The auction is the key to your defense. You can tell from the bidding that South almost surely has a four-card spade suit. Therefore, your partner must have started with three trumps. If you keep control of the trump suit, declarer is forced to bow the knee.

Defense is the most difficult part of bridge. Even looking at all four hands, it is not easy to see how to defeat four spades on this hand. Have you spotted the winning line?

North-South did well to lead to their 4-3 spade fit. Four spades is the only game that stands any chance of success.

You make the normal lead of the king of hearts, and partner signals encouragement with the eight. You continue with the queen, which wins, and a low heart.

So, you say, declarer was lucky to find spades 3-3 with the jack outside. Nevertheless, you made a critical mistake when you won his king of spades with the ace!

Look what would have happened had you allowed declarer to hold the king of spades. Declarer must draw trumps, so he continues with a low spade. You play the jack and the queen wins. But now there is no way for declarer to make his game.

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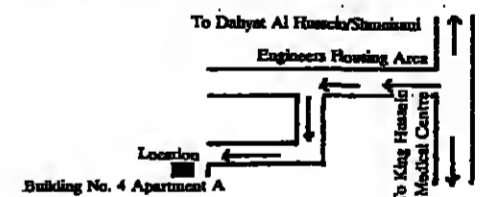
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## ADVERTISEMENT For Prequalification of Contractors Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan AMMAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AMMAN, JORDAN

### Wadi Saqra Complex and Public Park project

Applications are invited for the prequalification of tenderers for the construction of the Wadi Saqra complex and public park project in Amman, Jordan.

The Wadi Saqra Complex and public park project will include the construction of:

- 1) A commercial centre (shops, supermarket, restaurant, post office, bank and associated facilities) 10,000 sq.m. approx.
- 2) An amusement centre (cinema, exhibition hall, cafeteria, bowling centre and facilities) 4,000 sq.m. approx.
- 3) An office block (offices and a rooftop-restaurant of 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>) 12,000 sq.m. approx.
- 4) Piazza and shopping mall 5,800 sq.m. approx.
- 5) Parking in basement to cater for 500 cars.
- 6) Surface parking to cater for 700 cars.
- 7) Landscaped public park, including an amusement park for children, an open amphitheatre, a cafeteria, snack bars and facilities. 34,000 sq.m. approx.

The foregoing works are to be executed under one general unit price type contract. The tenders will be made on the basis of international competition.

Application forms for prequalification will be available starting 22, December, 1981 from the Amman Development Corporation, Post Office Box 926621, Amman Jordan. Telex number 22133 ADA JO Tel. 62717/18

Such applications will be received until 12 noon, Sunday, 28th February, 1982 under the present timetable. Tender documents shall be made available to prequalified contractors. Construction period will be 30 months.

Application may be submitted by international companies or international companies in joint venture with first class local building contractors. For the latter, applications are to be submitted by the sponsor and shall give detailed information about the members of the joint venture.

Sami Al-Rashid  
Director General,  
Amman Development Corporation

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The Churchills

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Handwritten signature or text at the bottom of the page.

# NATIONAL Employment and population (Part 1)



Dr. Jawad Anani

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following is the first part of a paper, presented by Minister of Labour Jawad Anani at a conference of Asian parliamentarians on population and development, held in the Chinese capital of Peking in October.

### Employment and population

THE RELATION between the two variables under study, namely population and employment, is a multi-faceted one and renders itself to lengthy and inexhaustible investigation. In this article however, emphasis shall be laid on some of the basic issues with an attempt to offer some reflections on their importance. Among such issues are rural urban migration, education, international immigration and the use of technology. One must warn at the outset however, that population issues are usually engulfed in emotional reactions. A topic like birth control, for instance, arouses negative reactions in certain regions either on religious, political or military considerations. Recognising the vitality of population control, this paper shall refrain from explicit handling of the topic, particularly that it has and still receives a great deal of attention on all country, regional and international levels.

### Theoretical background

TO CLASSICAL economists, such as Smith, Ricardo, Marx and Malthus, the development effort was basically a race between two horses: population and technology. Although they admired the role played by technological advancement, their gloomy expectations predicted that population

would be the winner. While Adam Smith and David Ricardo predicted stagnation, Karl Marx preached revolution of the labour class and Thomas Malthus warned that poverty, starvation and malthusianism would prevail. The particular pronouncements of Malthus became in vogue throughout the first half of the 19th century. It is interesting to point out at this juncture that the ideas of Malthus generated a gloomy mood about the future of man -- a hungry, unwitty and fragile creature. In response, the horror classic story of Frankenstein, the mad physician who wanted to create the perfect man, found great success with the readers in Europe and the United States.

As for the exact relation between labour and population, the classic economists treated them as proxies for each other. They did so under the assumption that labour constituted a fixed portion of population. Such an assumption was later proved to be erroneous because the participation rate in the labour force varied from one country to another, and from one period to another, depending on birth rate, population geographical distribution, women participation, work age, etc. In the classical world, it was assumed that the investment size determined the size of employment. This naturally is still a valid point with two exceptions. First, that investment can be strongly capital

intensive and thus its job-creation potentiality is curtailed. Second, it was assumed in the classical economic literature that labour was homogeneous, a definition which undermines the importance of training.

Until the 1960's, the idea of generating economic growth based on technological dualism was accepted as a proper course to take. In this theory, it was assumed that developing countries consisted of two sectors: one technologically advanced (industry) and the other lagging behind (agriculture). Agriculture was assumed to suffer from disguised unemployment and thus if the extra labour in agriculture is induced to industry, then both sectors will benefit and economic development will ensue. This theory which was basically derived from the western European experience during the Industrial Revolution is no longer valid to present-day developing countries. It has been demonstrated with a high degree of certainty that massive rural/urban migration has not alleviated the unemployment problem, but has rather aggravated it, while agricultural output declined.

Since the oil crisis of 1973, most of the developing world entered into the stagflation syndrome -- a disease combining inflation and recession. Efforts to remedy the situation by available paradigms have failed to resolve the crisis, and the world since has been embarking on myopic dis-integrated policies with each country seeking to attend to its own problems in isolation. It is *non sequitur* to argue that oil was behind the crisis, but oil was the catalyst which showed how fragmented efforts have been in acknowledging and combating major world economic challenges.

The world at large now lives in a post-Malthusian era. Most inter-

national and regional forums dealing with population problems tend to be pessimistic. The Brandt Commission Report, the Colombo Declaration, the Club of Rome Declaration, ILO reports, etc., tend to share the view that world population is heading towards astronomical magnitudes which current production and distribution systems can not cope with. Although some reports note with pleasure the decline in birth rates, they still stress the fact that food shortages, unemployment and poverty will persist.

### The basic issues

THE CONTINUOUS growth in population seems to be the strongest constraint on employment. This adverse result stems basically from two major sets of facts. First, population growth enhances consumption and decreases savings required to create labour absorptive activities. High birth rates biases population distribution in favour of the age cohorts below fifteen, raises the dependency ratio and applies pressures on governments' budgets to direct more resources to meet basic needs. Second, most governments are constitutionally required to find jobs for their citizens. In highly populated areas, the application of such an ordinance means overstaffing and window-dressing at the expense of efficiency. As a result, continuous population growth generates forces within the system which work in opposite direction with the efforts aiming at alleviating the problem. In most countries, public policy finds itself forced to meet emergent situations with short-run measures that may prove to be self-defeating in the long-run. This intertemporal trade-off will continue to harass planner in developing countries for some time to come.

As a result of the situation, continuous rise in population and its impact on employment have caused certain major issues to become of paramount importance. To these issues the discussion will now turn.

### Rural-urban migration

THE PROLIFERATION in the number of large cities in the world and the increase in their respective populations are phenomena which must be reckoned with. There is a continuous influx of migrants who leave the rural areas in pursuit of the promise of jobs and better lives in the larger cities. However, the result of such movement has been the creation of slums, widespread poverty and high rates of unemployment and under-employment. As a result many governments face the difficult paradox of alleviating the deteriorating conditions in cities which creates further inducement for more migration. In addition, the allocations designed to improve production in the rural areas are gradually decreasing and pushing more people to move cityward.

In the early stages of rural-urban migration the benefits outweighed the ill-effects. The budding industry in the city was able to furnish job opportunities to the newcomers. However, it was found that people leaving their villages required training, housing, social services, schooling. The supply of such services created more jobs for the newcomers. This process went on as long as the availability of financial resources was guaranteed. Once such resources became scarce, and population in cities exploded to astronomical levels, the two-horn dilemma set itself into operation. While politically the city population could apply pressure to improve their living conditions,

sensible planning calls for the expansion of economic activity in the village and rural areas to expand economic activity and job opportunities.

Due to a complex set of circumstances Jordan, has passed through the same stages. In 1952, the population of Jordan was barely 1.5 million, 60 per cent of whom lived in villages, remote areas and agrarian communities. In 1980, the population of Jordan (East Bank alone), is 2.2 million of whom 80 per cent live in four main cities. In Amman and the surrounding areas more than 57 per cent of the population live. Such a skewed distribution was basically generated by migratory waves throughout the last 33 years. Some waves were caused by the two Arab-Israeli wars of 1948 and 1967, while others were natural developments.

The result of such migration was the decline in the relative weight of agriculture to total gross domestic product (GDP) from 60 per cent in 1952 to about 13 per cent in 1980. The cost of maintaining the population in the cities and the agricultural product has been very high indeed. Had it not been for the employment opportunities available in neighbouring Arab countries and the intensification of agriculture in the Jordan Valley, Jordan would have been suffering tremendously from chronic unemployment and a very low food production. Although Jordan imports about 70 per cent of its food needs, it still exports surplus seasonal agricultural products to other Arab countries.

A situation like this can be potentially explosive particularly if job availability in neighbouring Arab countries was curtailed by one reason or another, or if there was a sudden return-home move by thousands of Jordanian workers there. In order to expand the

job-absorptive capacity of Jordan and to alleviate rural-urban migration, the strategy of economic development in Jordan has begun to take a new approach. Instead of formulating non-selective big-push development effort, the Jordanian planning authorities are concentrating on selected projects which would serve particular regions. To do this, Jordan has been divided into five socio-economic regions or governorates. Each of these geographical entities has been treated as a separate unit, and planning experts from reputable international institutions have been called upon to study such regions. Each team concentrated on one region and prepared, in cooperation with their Jordanian counterparts, a painstaking survey of the attributes, sources, needs, projects, availability of manpower within each region. At the end of each study there was a list of the most feasible projects within each region. Once these studies were completed, the Ministerial Development Committee, one of Jordan's permanent cabinet committees, discussed the papers with the regional committee until a package of projects was prepared and approved. Such projects were then included in the Five-year plan document covering the period 1981-1985.

Additional administrative measures were also taken to give this new approach a better chance of success. The Ministry of Rural Municipal and Affairs formulated, a new regional planning department which is entrusted with the task of finalising plans, supervising the implementation of projects, producing up-to-date follow-up reports, and working closely with both the National Planning Council and the respective local governments to iron out any difficulties in the process of implementation.

In addition to administrative

steps, certain complementary legislative amendments are under discussion. The "Local Governments Law" is now being completely reconsidered so as to allow for more decentralisation and give the local authorities more power to act on their regional problems and projects. In another step, the government is now revising both the "Income Tax Law" and the "Encouragement of Investment Law" in order to give more concessionary privileges to projects erected in rural areas. A project in rural areas may enjoy up to twelve years tax exemption in addition to generous tariff exemptions for the import contents of the project.

Thus when one talks about the relation between population and employment in the context of internal migration, one finds that the negative outcomes can not be treated in isolation. The remedy for ill-effects of city congestion and rural poverty must come as part and parcel of the whole macrodevelopment effort. Such an effort, however, must strategically adopt the deliberate aim of improving the quality of life in rural areas. This approach furnishes a reasonable way out of the vicious circle of continuous migration to cities which yields pressure to improve life in cities to the extent that would bring forth more migrants to the cities.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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الاس في جاردن

# WORLD

## Poles continue to defy martial law

VIENNA, Dec. 22 (Agencies) — Thousands of Polish workers defied their new military rulers today as reports reaching the West described harsh treatment for political prisoners, persistent strikes and a contingency plan for Soviet bloc intervention.

Sources in constant touch with Poland under martial law pinpointed the sealed-off city of Radom as a major centre of resistance to the 10-day-old military takeover.

Pope John Paul spoke of "deadly shadows" threatening peace in the land of his birth.

As Western anxiety mounted, a spokesman in Stockholm for the embattled Solidarity trade union said usually reliable sources had informed him that Soviet and Czechoslovak troops were on alert to intervene in Poland's most troubled regions.

Reports from other sources which could not be named said Roman Catholic priests were among Polish detainees being held in freezing open-air camps where there had already been cases of frostbite and even gangrene.

Warsaw Radio confirmed for the first time that strikers were occupying the big Huta Katowice steel mill in the industrial Silesian region of the south. Western sources say 8,000 workers have barricaded themselves inside the plant.

Radio Warsaw reported that nearly 3,000 Polish miners have controlled two mines in the Silesian coal fields since last Tuesday. It broadcast an appeal to miners to break their strike and go home for Christmas.

"Christmas is near. Your families are awaiting you," the broadcast said. Government authorities said they were trying to talk the miners out rather than have a repeat of last week's violence in Wojek, which left seven miners dead. Church sources said it appeared the government strategy was to allow the miners to stay underground until they come out on their own.

### Curfew relaxed

Meanwhile, the curfew in the Gdansk region, lengthened after bloody street battles last week, has now been shortened to eight hours because security conditions in the Baltic port area have improved, Warsaw Radio reported.

The curfew was extended at the

end of last week to 10 hours, from 8 p.m. until 6 a.m., after two days of clashes between strikers and police in which official reports said more than 300 people were injured.

### Walesa in 'good conditions'

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has been visited in detention by a Roman Catholic priest, who held a mass with him yesterday, and by his wife and children, Warsaw Radio reported.

The radio quoted Polish government spokesman Jerzy Urban as saying Mr. Walesa was in Warsaw, "enjoyed good conditions" and had access to radio, press and television.

The spokesman was answering questions at a press conference in Warsaw today, the radio said.

There had been conflicting reports about Mr. Walesa's whereabouts, conditions and health.

### Aviation links restored

In another development, Poland unexpectedly restored the link between the Polish aviation system and the world's largest aviation communications network, officials said.

"There was no warning. We just suddenly noticed that the circuit was restored, and we resumed traffic," said an official at SITA, the Societe Internationale de Telecommunication Aeronautique in Copenhagen.

The official, who asked that his name not be used, said the link came up at two minutes after midnight (2302 GMT Monday). Along with most other communications from Poland, the SITA link was severed with the advent of martial law on Dec. 13.

SITA is a private link among airlines and aviation authorities around the world. It handles message traffic involving passengers, operations and other aeronautical activities.

### Soviet, Czech troops stand by

In Stockholm, Solidarity's spokesman said he had heard from usually reliable sources that Soviet and Czechoslovak troops had been assigned to help Polish forces crush worker resistance to martial law.

Spokesman Jacob Swiecickie told Reuters the report suggested

that Soviet troops would be used in the Baltic ports, where serious disturbances were believed to be continuing, while Czechoslovak soldiers would support Polish security forces in Silesia near the border with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Swiecickie said he had been told that the "support action" would probably be launched on Dec. 26, the day after Christmas.

### Pope briefed on situation

In Vatican City, Pope John Paul was given a first-hand account of the crisis in his homeland today from the Secretary of the Polish Bishops Conference who arrived in Rome last night, Vatican sources said.

Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, a close collaborator of the Primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, was received by the Pope for a first meeting after midnight. Their talks resumed early today, the sources said.

For more than a week the 61-year-old pontiff has been cut off from contact with the church in Poland. He has been unable to communicate directly with the Polish primate since martial law was proclaimed on Dec. 13.

Bishop Dabrowski is the highest-ranking Polish church official to be allowed to leave Poland since the state of emergency was imposed.

### Reagan meets defected envoy

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said the people of Poland and probably are proud that their ambassador to the United States defected in protest of the military crackdown in his country.

Mr. Reagan met in the oval office with former ambassador Romuald Spasowski and his wife, two days after it was announced that the diplomat and his family had been granted asylum.

"I'm very proud that he's here in this office," Mr. Reagan said. "I think we're in the presence of a very courageous man and woman who have acted on the highest of principles."

The United States' major dockworkers' union announced today its members would refuse to handle Polish cargo.

The president of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), Thomas Gleason, said the dockworkers would make an exception for "recognised char-

ity wishing to deliver emergency medical and/or food supplies."

The boycott includes commercial food shipments and other cargo shipped on any vessel bound for or coming from Poland, Mr. Gleason said. He estimated annual U.S. shipments to Poland at 2.5 to three million tonnes.

### Seamen seek asylum

Thirty one Polish seamen from fishing boats in the Namibian (South West African) port of Walvis Bay have applied for political asylum in South Africa, Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis said in Pretoria.

## Reduce heat of tensions, Brezhnev urges Reagan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union and the United States should abandon "the senseless arms race" and "return to the path of normal relations," says Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Responding to written questions from NBC chief diplomatic correspondent Marvin Kalb, the Soviet leader said the current arms negotiations the two nations are holding in Geneva "will determine whether the danger of outbreak of nuclear war will increase or decrease."

Mr. Brezhnev, the network said, expressed a concern that his country and the United States are sliding toward a confrontation. "The dangerous zeal in stepping up the arms race must be curbed," he said.

"It is necessary to reduce the heat of the tensions, to extinguish the dangerous hotbeds of crisis situations, to abandon the policy of the senseless arms race and to return to the path of normal relations between states," he said.

"Artificial obstacles" are preventing the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations, said Mr. Brezhnev, adding that his country is ready to resume strategic arms control negotiations, according to NBC.

"It would be far better for our countries if such obstacles were removed and did not ever emerge altogether," said Mr. Brezhnev. He did not explain what the artificial obstacles are.

The Soviet President said he

## U.K. Labour suffers another defection

LONDON, Dec. 22 (R) — Britain's opposition Labour Party, torn by quarrels between moderate and left-wing factions, suffered another setback today when one more member of parliament defected to the fledgling Social Democrats.

Welshman Edwyned Hudson Davies said the Labour Party had become "a two-headed monster bent on devouring itself" and announced he was quitting to become the 28th Social Democrat in the 635-seat House of Commons.

He was the 26th Labour parliamentarian to desert to the Social Democratic Party (SDP), which has formed an alliance with the Liberals and is emerging as a

serious threat to the entrenched two-party system.

Mr. Davies, 52, a barrister and former chairman of the Welsh Tourist Board, said he felt Labour was no longer able to serve as an effective opposition or a viable alternative government.

He said the party was divided in

a way that could not be remedied by an appeal for unity and cooperation. But he felt expulsion or exclusion of left-wing radicals would be wrong.

"These are unacceptable methods in a political party and, in any case, will be too late," Mr. Davies added.

## Union lawyers to attend Turkish dissidents' trial

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (R) — Four lawyers representing the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) left today for Istanbul to observe the trial of 52 senior Turkish trade unionists charged with being revolutionaries, the ICFTU said in a statement.

The trade unionists, belonging to the trade union federation Disk, face the death penalty at their trial which opens on Thursday.

Most of the accused have been in prison since the military takeover in September last year and 2,000 other trade unionists face trials in the coming months, the Brussels-based confederation said.

Military authorities have blamed Disk, which was the second-largest labour grouping in the country before it was suspended last year, for nationwide strikes that disrupted industry in the months before the coup.

The authorities have also accused Disk of being an arm of the banned Turkish Communist Party.

The four lawyers come from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Italy, it said.

hopes there will be a summit meeting between himself and President Ronald Reagan, but reflecting a view also held by Mr. Reagan, he added, "Adequate preparation is necessary for such a meeting to be successful."

## Manila sets deadline for terrorist gang

MANILA, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Saying they wanted to spend a "merry Christmas," military authorities today gave a 37-man terrorist band which held up four southern Philippines banks a 24-hour ultimatum to surrender and release their 11 hostages, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported.

PNA said the military ultimatum was contained in 2,000 leaflets dropped by helicopters on the slopes of a 1,280-metre mountain in North Cotabato Province where the terrorists were reportedly surrounded by an estimated 1,000 troopers.

The bank robbers were identified by military authorities as members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) fighting for self-rule in the Mindanao region 800 kilometres south of Manila.

PNA did not say what action the military would take if their ultimatum was not heeded.

The leaflet said: "You are completely surrounded and have no chance to escape. We know you are all weak and some wounded. We do not want to harm anyone anymore. You surrender with the

hostages... Your deadline is at 12 noon Dec. 23, 1981. We all want to spend a merry Christmas with you."

The gang staged simultaneous raids on four banks in Digos Town, near Cotabato, last Wednesday, taking cash and equipment valued at 1.7 million pesos (\$212,500). They also seized a total of 23 hostages, 12 of whom either escaped or were released.

Two of the gunmen were later wounded in a clash with troops as the gang fled into the mountainous Cotabato interior.

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## Alan Paton 'doesn't pull any punches' in latest blockbuster on South Africa

By Robert Weller

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Alan Paton's first novel in 28 years, "Ah, But Your Land is Beautiful," is a far more political work than the novel that made him an instant celebrity, "Cry, the Beloved Country."

Interviewed shortly before the book was published, Paton called it a "pretty thorough account of what South Africa was like from 1952 to 1958 and doesn't pull any punches."

Paton seems to have created some of the novel's characters to represent the spectrum of political views at the time that the structure of apartheid was laid.

Some are real, however, including the late Chief Albert Lutuli, the leader of the banned African National Congress (ANC) who was awarded the Nobel Peace prize in 1960.

Paton, himself, appears to be the inspiration for Robert Mansfield, a popular former member of the South African national cricket team, who forms the Liberal Party.

Unlike Paton, who suffered abuse for his anti-apartheid views during the 1950s, Mansfield flees

to Australia after shooting and bombing attacks on his home.

Paton stayed on. Paton says he created some "good Afrikaners" for his book because "If you paint all Afrikaners had, then naturally your book is likely to be banned."

These "good Afrikaners" include the bureaucrat van Onselen and his aunt, Trina, both National Party members. Both begin to question the wisdom of apartheid as the book progresses.

Van Onselen, however, prepares the way for the second book in the planned trilogy by placing his faith in "Dr. Hendrik" to solve the problems of the future.

"Dr. Hendrik" is thinly veiled caricature of assassinated prime minister Hendrik Verwoerd, architect of apartheid.

Van Onselen quotes "Dr. Hendrik" as predicting that the homelands policy — aimed at shifting

the black majority to rural tribal reserves away from white cities — will begin working well in 1976.

In fact, that was the year of the massive uprising in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

Paton's characters suffer the indignities of "Dr. Hendrik's" laws, including expropriation of land, arbitrary termination of a marriage across the colour bar and prohibition of racial mixing in libraries, churches services and funerals.

Curiously, the only tragic scene that measures up to the heartbreak of "Cry, the Beloved Country," is the suicide of a leading Afrikaner nationalist caught while trying to seduce a black woman.

The nationalist, Dr. Jan Woltemade Fischer, is cradled in his mother's arms, dying. She says, "My kind, my arme kind." The English translation is, "My child, my poor child."

Paton goes on to write: "Ah, But Your Land is Beautiful, Cruel And Beautiful."

He has told interviewers that he chose the book's title because the words are often used by visitors who prefer not to answer too candidly questions about this complex country.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### U.S. planes help out in Chad

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (R) — U.S. planes have flown into Chad with supplies and personnel for an African peacekeeping force, the State Department said last night. Spokesman Dean Fischer said that in the past 10 days the United States had flown supplies from Kinshasa to the Chad capital of N'Djamena for a Zaire contingent being deployed as part of a force from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). He said the United States had also flown in a Kenyan and Zambian observer group and equipment from Nairobi and was preparing a cargo of supplies for a Nigerian contingent. The OAU peacekeeping force is due to take over from Libyan troops which had been in Chad to back the government against the rebel forces of former defence minister Hissene Habre. Mr. Fischer said it was understood that the main body of the Libyan force had been withdrawn.

### 17 Iranians executed

LONDON, Dec. 22 (R) — Seventeen monarchist and rightist opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime were executed yesterday on the orders of military tribunals in several cities, a Tehran newspaper reported today. The newspaper Kayhan said most were members of the monarchist groups Saman and Pars, dedicated to overthrowing Ayatollah Khomeini and bringing the late Shah's son Reza Pahlavi to power. Kayhan said five of the monarchists were junior army and police officers who went before a firing squad in the northwest city of Orumiyyeh after an Islamic military court found them guilty of plotting against the clergy-led government. Firing squads in Tehran and western city of Sanandaj also executed several civilians and some military personnel for involvement in a coup plot which was uncovered last year. Some 100 people, mainly air force officers, were put to death in connection with the conspiracy which the government said had been financed by Shapur Bakhtiar, the Shah's last prime minister who now lives in exile in Paris.

### Joergensen to form government

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Acting Prime Minister Anker Joergensen was given the task today of forming a minority government to break a political deadlock resulting from inconclusive general elections on Dec. 8. It will be the fifth minority government headed by the 59-year-old Social-Democratic leader since 1972, but Mr. Joergensen did not immediately say whether he would try for a coalition with other parties or go it alone. "All I can say is that it will be a minority government," he said after leaders of the nine political parties in the newly elected Folketing had given Queen Margrethe II their advice and Mr. Joergensen emerged as the prime minister designate.

### Agca goes on

### hunger strike

ASCOLI PICENO, Italy, Dec. 22 (R) — Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk who shot and seriously wounded Pope John Paul last May, has begun a hunger strike which he announced five months ago, according to prison sources. Agca, 23, said during his trial before an Italian court in July he would start a hunger strike on Dec. 20 if he was not retried by a Vatican tribunal. The Turkish extremist is serving a life sentence in a top security jail near his Adriatic town and staged sporadic hunger strikes in October and November. Prison sources said Agca told his wardens that this time his strike was serious. Agca told the court he insisted on being tried by a Vatican tribunal because he committed the attack against the Pope in St. Peter's Square, which forms part of the independent Vatican City State. Pope John Paul, who took four months to recover from the injuries, has repeatedly said that he has forgiven his attacker.

### Liz Taylor, husband to separate

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (R) — Actress Elizabeth Taylor and her sixth husband, U.S. Sen. John Warner, have agreed to separate, a spokeswoman for the couple said last night. The spokeswoman, Chen Sam, said in a statement that each "accepts this change in their relationship with sadness but with no bitterness between them." Miss Sam said neither Miss Taylor nor Sen. Warner intended to seek a divorce at present and would be together for Christmas in California. Miss Taylor, 49, plans to devote her time to founding a repertory company called the "Elizabeth Taylor Repertory."

### Magic cube inventor honoured

BUDAPEST, Dec. 22 (R) — Ernő Rubik, the Hungarian inventor of the maddening magic cube that bears his name, was given a state decoration today for putting a new twist on his country's toy industry. Prof. Rubik, who teaches at the Budapest College of Applied Arts, received the Order of Labour Gold Class from Industry Minister Lajos Mehes in a ceremony here. The mathematics professor invented the cube in 1975 as an aid for students studying three-dimensional geometry. It later won such world-wide popularity that Hungarian firms were unable to fill the millions of orders they received. Now catching up with the cube craze, Budapest recently announced it would hold a world cube competition in April next year.

### Warsaw Pact rocket launched

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — The Soviet Union and five of its Warsaw Pact allies launched a satellite to study the Earth's atmosphere and ionosphere, TASS reported today. The VERTIK-10 rocket was launched yesterday from "the territory of the European part of the USSR on medium latitudes to a height of 1,510 kilometres" and carried scientific gear produced in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, the official Soviet news agency said.

## Chadian refugees still see trouble around

By James Dagleish

Reuter

KOUSERI REFUGEE CAMP, Northern Cameroon — Tens of thousands of Chadian refugees live here in huts of plaited straw and plastic sheeting in sight of the homes they have decided to desert for good.

Relief workers said 100,000 Chadians had fled to this huge camp, built on a formerly snake-infested swamp, now dusty and barren, during a rebellion a year ago.

Libyan troops drove rebel forces of former defence minister Hissene Habre out of Chad's capital of N'Djamena, but 50,000 Chadian refugees still remain in this camp.

They have refused to return to Chad, the relief workers told Reuters, either because of associations with Mr. Habre's forces Armees du Nord (FAN) or simply for fear strife may erupt again in their war-shattered capital, just across the Chari River.

Chad has known little peace in 21 years of independence from France. Its fledgling Armees Nationales Integrees and troops loyal to President Goukouni Oueddei and Foreign Minister Ahmat Aclay are

waging a counter-offensive against the FAN in eastern Chad while an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping force prepares to spread out over Chad to ensure peace and stability.

Only a census could determine the exact number of refugees in this fenced camp, officials said, and informed sources said hundreds of Chadians crossed the Chari every day to seek food, work and relatives in N'Djamena.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), which runs the camp along with Cameroon and Chad, transferred food distribution from Kouseri, to N'Djamena last October to encourage Chadians to go home, the sources said.

Cameroon plans to resettle those refugees determined to stay in a new camp to be built at Poli, more than 400 kilometres south of Kouseri, officials said.

The move to Poli is scheduled to begin in mid-January when the new arrivals will have to start from scratch, installing power and water and setting up farms, they said.

Meanwhile, the refugees scrape a living as best they can, selling firewood, cigarettes and food. One man selling petrol in lemonade bottles at the roadside said he was a civil servant in N'Djamena until "the troubles."

In N'Djamena, a 100 CFA franc (35 cent) ride away in one of the scores of pirogues (dugout canoes) which ply the muddy Chari from dawn to dusk, private refugee relief food dispensary and processes returning Chadians with almost military precision.

A Reuter correspondent watched hundreds of repatriated Chadians patiently wait in line for their monthly family ration of a sack of American sorghum, bottles of Chadian cotton oil for cooking and tins of German herring as one of 12 distribution centres in N'Djamena run by a refugee organisation for the UNHCR.

Sometimes wheat, cornflour, millet, sardines, corned beef, tea, sugar and salt are also handed out, depending on availability, officials said.

Gregory Alex, an American who runs the operation, said

UNHCR food distribution would probably stop by the end of next May, by which time a "food for work" programme should be operating.

"Our biggest worry is that there may only be food and no work, with no chance to rebuild Chad. Now they must eat, but eventually they have to work, only there's no money," he said.

Supplies and logistical support are limited, Mr. Alex said. He added that thousands of Chadians were also flooding into N'Djamena from northern Chad where drought has produced the worst harvest since 1974, with grain output falling 100,000 tonnes short of demand. This almost doubled prices, although the food aid had reduced demand, depressing free market prices a little.

N'Djamena itself has made a remarkable comeback since fighting stopped a year ago: water, power, postal and air services are working, while food, although dear, is available. It is supplied by the bustling central market by the indefatigable pirogue-paddlers with goods brought via Cameroon.

Canoes piled high with crates of soft drinks or bearers with stacks of washing powder cartons, sacks of rice or rubber mattresses on their heads are a common sight,

## Another found alive under Iraqi embassy debris in Beirut

BEIRUT, Dec. 22 (R) — Rescue teams digging through the rubble of the Iraqi embassy, destroyed in a massive explosion a week ago, found one of its staff still alive today, an official announced today. Iraqi sources identified the man as Mohammad Abbas Fleih, an embassy official. They said that this gave rise to hope that other survivors might still be buried under the wreckage of the six-story building. Another embassy official was found alive on Friday but he died in hospital two days later. A pro-Iraqi Baath Party spokesman said on Sunday that 20 people were known to have died in the blast and another 27 were thought to be buried in the debris.

Rescuers had earlier succeeded in digging their way to the office of the ambassador, Abdul Razzak Mohammad Lafta, but he is still missing.

## Ankara cabinet undergoes changes

ANKARA, Dec. 22 (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu today changed four ministers in the first reshuffle of his cabinet since it was formed eight days after the military takeover in September last year. An official announcement said the changes affected the ministries of industry and technology, customs and monopolies, energy and natural resources and health.

## Former Indian army officer named as envoy

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — Gen. Om Prakash Malhotra, who retired earlier this year as chief of the Indian army staff, has been named ambassador to Indonesia, the government announced. Gen. Malhotra, 59, succeeds Ambassador S.K. Bhutani. Gen. Malhotra's predecessor as army chief, the late Gen. T.N. Raina, also turned diplomat on his retirement. He became Indian high commissioner in Canada and died in Ottawa last year.

## Abdus Sattar to visit S. Arabia

DACCA, Dec. 22 (A.P.) — President Abdus Sattar stepped up plans to visit Saudi Arabia by a week and is now scheduled to leave Dec. 26. It was officially announced today. This will be Mr. Sattar's first visit overseas since his election Nov. 15.

## Hinckley trial postponed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (R) — A judge has postponed the trial of John W. Hinckley Jr., charged with trying to assassinate President Reagan outside a Washington hotel last March 30, a Justice Department official said today. He said the trial, due to open on Jan. 4, had been delayed because of a government appeal on a lower court ruling barring the use in the trial of documents seized from Hinckley's prison cell and statements he made on the day of his arrest. The government wants to use the material to counter Hinckley's claim that he was insane at the time of the shooting.

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